

ABSTRACT

Background:

Pain is “an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with either actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage”. Pre-emptive analgesia is administration of analgesia prior to the painful stimuli. NSAIDS are commonly used medication for the post extraction pain. The transdermal NSAIDS have several advantages of higher bioavailability, long duration of action, no gastric side effects, controllable drug delivery.

Objectives:

The present study was undertaken to compare the efficacy of Transdermal Diclofenac and Oral Diclofenac in management of post operative pain in bilateral extractions. This study was used to evaluate the post operative pain for the 3 consecutive post operative days.

Methods:

Seventeen healthy patients from both the sexes of age group of 18-55 years with bilateral extractions were included in this study. Both the extractions were performed under the local anesthesia with one week interval between them. During the first extraction the patient was prescribed preemptively (1 hour before) with the study medication of Tab. Diclofenac 50mg thrice daily for three days and during second extraction the patient was prescribed with preemptively (2 hours before) with Transdermal Diclofenac Diethylamine 100mg patch for three days. The post operative pain was recorded in VAS, VRS, PIS, PRS during the post operative

period of 2 hours, 6 hours and 12 hours for three consecutive days. Ten paracetamol (500 mg) tablets were given to patients as emergency medication. If the patient recovered emergency medication, from then the pain scoring was stopped and number of paracetamol tablets used is calculated.

Results:

Both the diclofenac tablet and diclofenac transdermal patch caused the significant reduction in pain scores with time. Though mean pain scores of various scales used like VAS, VRS, PIS, PRS for Transdermal patch was lesser than the mean pain scores of diclofenac tablet, the difference was not statistically significant.

Conclusion

From this study we can arrive at a conclusion that both diclofenac tablet and diclofenac transdermal patch are equally effective in management of post extraction pain. And Transdermal patch with its various advantages of transdermal delivery system can be used as an alternative for oral diclofenac in management of post extraction pain.